CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 6.

RAILROADS.

1858.....SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.....1858

OIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Change of Time.

AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 17TH, will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of ter and Lake Streets:

At Cairo Express at.....4.00 A. M.
(Sundays excepted.)
d New Orleans Express at.....5.00 P. M.
(Sundays excepted.)
Kankakee Accommodation train at.....4.30 P. M.
(Sundays excepted.)

For Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Alton, St. Louis, Jacksonville, Quincy, Iowa City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas, Ft. Joseph, Cairo, Memphis, Galena, New Orleans, Galveston, and all points on the Mississippi and Mississippi River.

No change of cars between Chicago, St. Louis and Cairo. Pass as low and time as quick as by any other route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

CONNECTIONS:

At Chicago, with all the Eastern and Northern lines.
At Gilman, with Peoria and Oquawka Railroad to Peoria, Burlington, Keokuk, and Stations.
At Tolono, with the Indiana Central Railroad to Danville and Lafayette, West for Decatur, Springfield and Jacksonville and Quincy.
At Mattoon, with Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis road, East for Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.
At Centralia, with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, East for Vincennes, Evansville, Cincinnati; West for St. Louis and Missouri River.
At St. Louis, with Pacific Railroad, and Ohio and Mississippi River Steamers, for Jefferson City, Kansas, &c.
At Cairo, with the Cairo and New Orleans Railroad Steamers, for Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, Galveston, Charleston, Savannah and Baltimore.

☞ Passengers for any of the above points should procure Through Tickets, via Illinois Central Railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at the Company's office, at the great Central Depot, at the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, Lake street, directly also the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, corner of Dearborn and Lake streets, and at all Railroad offices throughout the North and East.

WM. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent.
JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Superintendent.
Chicago, April 1, 1858.

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

1858. Summer Arrangement. 1858.

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET, AS FOLLOWS:

6:30 A. M.—New York Express—(Daily, Sundays excepted)—Arrive at Detroit at 4:30 P. M.; at Buffalo 3:30 A. M.; Albany 6:15 P. M.; Boston 12:40 P. M. Philadelphia, 10 P. M.; New York, 6:40 P. M.

9 A. M.—Detroit Express—(Sundays excepted)—Arrive at Detroit at 12 at night.

1:50 P. M.—New York and Boston Express—(Sundays excepted)—Arrive at Detroit 9 P. M.; Albany 6:30 A. M.; New York 10:45 A. M.; Boston 8:30 A. M.

9:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express—(Sundays excepted)—Arrive at Detroit 6:30 P. M.; Niagara Falls or Buffalo 10:30 P. M.; Albany 7:30 A. M.; New York 10:45 A. M.; Boston 8:30 A. M.

9:30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(Saturday's excepted)—Arrive at Cincinnati 7 P. M.; Louisville 4 P. M.

Only one train on, with 9:30 P. M. to-night, at 4:50 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. trains connect at Suspension Bridge with Great Western Railway for all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway for Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Portland, and points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

☞ Baggage checked through.

Tickets for sale at the Michigan Central Railroad office in the West, and at the principal offices in the Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

E. K. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. SPALDING, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE

CHANGE OF TIME.

1858.....SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.....1858

FOR IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Only direct route from Chicago to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Columbus City and Fort des Moines.

Two Passenger Trains leave Chicago from Depot, corner West Van Buren and Sherman streets, as follows:

8:30 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted—For Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Council Bluffs.

11:30 P. M. Night Express, Sundays excepted—For Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

4:15 P. M. Accommodation, stopping at all stations, arriving at Joliet at 7:30 P. M.

Through Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 12 P. M.

Joliet Accommodation at 9:35 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At La Salle, with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena, Dunleith, Cairo, and intermediate points.

At Peru, with the Illinois and Michigan Canal for Peoria, Burlington, Keokuk, and Stations.

At Rock Island, with Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for Galena and Burlington.

At Davenport, with Mississippi and Missouri Railroad for Clinton, Lyons, Fulton, Sabula, Dubuque, Savanna, Galena, Rock Island, Iowa City, Muscatine, Columbus City and Fort des Moines.

At Muscatine, with Muscatine Branch for Muscatine, Wilton Junction, and all points in Central Iowa.

At Iowa City, with Mail Line of Stages to Washington, Centreville, Wintersett, and all points in Central Iowa.

At Iowa City with Western Stage Co's Line M. & Council Bluffs, Washington, Centreville, Wintersett, Fort Dodge, Fort Des Moines, Marshalltown, Marietta, Iowa Falls, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, and all points in Central Iowa. Stages leave daily.

The above trains are in direct connection at Chicago with all the great Eastern and Southern Railroad routes and Lake and Canal Steamers, and at the Union Depot in the city of Chicago with the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroad, Great Western Railroad, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad and Illinois Central Railroad.

JOHN T. TRACY, Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

Summer Arrangement, May, 1858.

CHANGE OF TIME.

DEPOT, CORNER WEST VAN BUREN AND CANAL STREETS.

Going South, trains run as follows:

EXPRESS MAIL.—(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Chicago at.....8:00 A. M.
" Joliet.....11:16 A. M.
" Dwight.....2:15 P. M.
" Morris.....3:30 P. M.
" Minonk.....6:07 P. M.
Arrive at Bloomington.....6:45 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Saturdays excepted.

Leave Chicago at.....11:00 P. M.
" Joliet.....11:16 P. M.
" Bloomington.....3:30 A. M.
" Springfield.....6:40 A. M.
Arrive at St. Louis.....1:10 P. M.

Trains arrive at St. Louis at 7:10 A. M. and 10 P. M.

JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.

Stopping at Intermediate stations.

Leave Chicago at.....7:00 A. M.
Or pass at.....4:30 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet.....8:45 A. M.
" Joliet.....7:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:

At Chicago, with all the great Eastern and Northern lines.

At Joliet, with the Rock Island Railroad west, and the Chicago and Illinois River.

At Peoria Junction, with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Peoria and stations on the Illinois River.

At Bloomington, with the Illinois Central railroad, east and west.

At Springfield, with the Great Western railroad for Decatur, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, &c.

At Alton, with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for all points in Indiana.

At St. Louis, with Pacific Railroad and Missouri River Railroad for northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; also with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Vincennes, Evansville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and New Orleans.

Tickets for sale at the Company's office, No. 60 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House; also, at corner of Lake and Wells streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the city.

☞ Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

L. DARLING, Gen'l Agent. A. H. [illegible] Gen'l Ag't.

[Imh30]

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.

TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

Change of time to Pittsburgh, connecting directly with all points East.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change of cars. Through in daylight to Philadelphia, New York, Maryland, &c.

Two passenger trains, via Crestline, will have the advantage of all the eastern markets at no additional cost.

Passengers for New York and Boston

Passengers for New York and Philadelphia, will here connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which is exclusively used by the Company in South Bound.

Leave Chicago for the East as follows:

6 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Running through to Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York without change of cars.

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston; also with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads, at Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Wheeling, and intermediate towns and cities.

The above trains connect at Norwalk with trains on Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. New Lisbon, Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Tickets for sale at the Company's office, No. 65 Lake street, and at principal hotels, where information may be had. Also, at the depot, foot of Lake street.

Baggage checked through to destination on any of the above routes. Orders for the delivery of baggage at residences, or to express and carrier companies, free of charge. Emigrant tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the city. Emigrants will find the Company's office, corner of Randolph street and Canal, a convenient place to buy tickets.

Through Tickets for all principal points East, South and West, for sale at the office.

GEO. W. COBB, General Ag't.
R. WILKINS, Ticket Agent. [feb-y 229]

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LACE R. R.

DELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND MINNESOTA.

ON AND AFTER MAY 10TH, 1858, PASSENGER trains will leave station, corner of West Water and Canal streets (Kinzie depot), as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

7:30 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted—For Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse and Winona.

4:30 P. M. Night Express—For Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse and Winona.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Leaving at Prairie du Chien with connected steamers for all points on the Upper Mississippi.

Through Tickets for sale at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Canal streets.

E. P. JOHNSTON, Gen'l Sup't.
L. DUNLAP, Asst Sup't. [apr15-y-1858]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.

Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. [illegible]

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS, BARTON W. SPEARS, CHARLES H. RAY, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

☞ *Consolidated Circulation larger than all the rest of the Daily Papers in the State of Illinois, combined, printed in the English language.*

Terms of the Press and Tribune.

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week	15
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, 6 months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers	2.00
" 5 copies	8.00
" 10 copies	15.00
" 20 copies to one address	25.00
" 50 copies to one address	60.00

And one free copy to getter up of club of twenty.

Advertising in the Chicago Daily Press and Tribune at usual rates per square of 8 lines.

Rates in Weekly Edition, same as Morning Daily. In the Tri-Weekly Edition one-half the Daily rates.

☞ Money enclosed in a co'ored envelope, duly re.istered, may be sent at our risk.

Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Illinois.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1858.

Cook-County Republican Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a County Convention of the Republicans of Cook County will be held at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on TUESDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY of JULY, 1858, at 7 o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to represent said County in the Republican Congressional Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress to represent the Second Congressional District of this State.

The several election precincts will send delegates as follows:

1st	Ward, in the city of Chicago		9
2d	"	"	12
3d	"	"	7
4th	"	"	9
5th	"	"	7
6th	"	"	10
7th	"	"	8
8th	"	"	5
9th	"	"	5
South Chicago			3
West Chicago			3
Lake View			3
Evanston			3
Cicero			3
Proviso			3
Maine			3
Worth			3
Lyons			3
Lake			3
Ross			3
Palos			3
Hanover			3
New Trier			3
Orland			3
Thornton			3
Palatine			3
Barrington			3
Elk Grove			3
Schaumburg			3
Wheeling			3
Northfield			3
Leyden			3
Niles			3
Jefferson			3

The primary meetings for the selection of delegates will be held in each precinct, with the exception of the precincts of West and South Chicago, at the usual places of holding elections in said precincts, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the Tuesday next preceding said Convention. In the precinct of West Chicago will be held at the Bull's Head Hotel, in Holstein; and of South Chicago, at the House of R. L. Darrow, on State street, at 5 o'clock P. M., of said ensh instant.

And the primary meetings in the several Wards of the city of Chicago will be held at 8 o'clock, of said tenth instant, at the following places:

1st Ward, at the City Hall.
2d " " Tremont House.
3d " " Sheriff's Office.
4th " " Engine House No. 2.
5th " " Old Engine House No. 5.
6th " " Engine House No. 8.
7th " " Engine House No. 3.
8th " " North Market.
9th " " Engine House No. 8.
10th " " Hanover

PETER PAGE, Chairman.
GEORGE W. DOLE,
JOSHUA BENTLEY,
O. H. HORTON,
MICHAEL ARNOLD,
WM. JAMES,
Co. Central Committee.

Republican Congressional Convention.

Second District.

By virtue of the authority vested in us by the Republican District Convention, held at Dixon, on the 16th day of September, 1856, as the Republican District Committee of the Second Congressional District, we hereby notify the several counties in said district, to appoint Delegates to meet in convention at the Court House in Dixon, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JULY, 1858, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress, to be voted for at the general election to be held in November next, and for the trans action of other business.

The Committee have fixed upon the ratio of representation, as follows: The several Counties in the District will be entitled to one delegate for every 300 votes cast at the last Presidential election for the Republican candidates for electors, and one delegate for every fraction over 150 so cast.

Below is the official vote, and the number of delegates to which each county will be entitled:

Counties.	Fremont vote.	No of Delegates.
Cook	9,020	30
DuPage	1,307	4
Kane	3,164	11
Kendall	1,254	4
Lee	3,354	11
Rock Island	1,433	5
Whiteside	1,765	6

R. T. BRIDGES,
C. G. ATKINSON,
S. WHITNEY,
D. L. JAMES,
J. Y. KUSTACE,
T. TURNER,
Dated Fulton City, July 1, 1858. } District Committee.

The Evening Tribune.

When we resolved upon issuing an afternoon edition, it was with the expectation of having the use of the afternoon dispatches. The public are apprized that in this matter we have been disappointed. The contract between the daily papers of city and the agent of the Associated Press of New York, under which all the dispatches for the press of this city are received, contains a provision which debars us from using the afternoon dispatches, without the assent of the parties in interest. Heretofore, upon the starting of a new paper—the *Ledger* and the *National Union*, for example—that assent was promptly and cheerfully given. We supposed the same courtesy would be extended to us—we of course sharing equally in the expense. The proprietors of a single paper refuse to do so, and that one refusal is as valid against us as though all had united in it. We are left, therefore, with but a single alternative; either to hold back the EVENING TRIBUNE for the sake of getting the dispatches until it is too late to distribute it to subscribers, or, to temporarily discontinue its publication until we shall have a legal right to the use of the dispatches immediately upon their reception. We have concluded to adopt the latter course. Meanwhile the steps specified in the contract as necessary to work its termination, will be taken as early as possible. When that shall have been accomplished, the public may expect the regular and permanent visits of our afternoon edition. We neither believe in the divine right of kings, nor in the assumption that any person or persons have the right to an exclusive monopoly of afternoon journalism in this city. That field we consider to be open to any one who may choose to occupy it. Our experience, thus far, although coupled with the impossibility of obtaining despatches, satisfies us that there is a public demand for another evening paper in Chicago, and this demand we propose to supply, so soon as the difficulties in the way of getting despatches shall have been removed.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

GEN. LANE DISCHARGED FROM ARREST.

Jack Henderson in Limbo!!

JOHN CALHOUN AT NEBRASKA CITY

(Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.)
LEAVENWORTH, July 1, 1858.

The examination and arguments of counsel in the case of Gen. Lane was concluded at Lawrence yesterday afternoon. By the judgment of the Court, the prisoner is discharged from arrest, and virtually acquitted of the murder of Guins Jenkins. Much excitement exists in Lawrence in consequence of this decision. I have not time to give particulars.

Jack Henderson, of Delaware crossing notoriety, made his appearance in our streets this morning. He was promptly "jugged" on an indictment found against him last winter for forging election returns. At 4 o'clock, P. M., Judge Lecompte issued a *habeas corpus*, and had the prisoner brought before him to try the legality of the indictment. Of course the case is prejudged, and Henderson will get away.

Gen. Rich Calhoun arrived in Nebraska City last week, where he found himself in shocking bad odor. A special session of Congress should be called to compel the citizens of Nebraska to lower their noses. A private letter from Nebraska City says:

"John Calhoun arrived on Thursday last, and lightning commenced on Saturday. The price of whisky went up seventy per cent., and is still on the rise. Calhoun is regarded by our citizens as a convict, for whose safe keeping Nebraska has been made a Sunday Day. The dogs look askance at him in the street."

Here, it seems, is a prophet without honor in his own country, or in anybody else's country.

DELAWARE.

To Printers and Publishers.

In consequence of the consolidation of the PRESS and TRIBUNE, we have a large surplus of Engines, Presses, Types, Cases, Chases, Imposing Stones, Stands, Racks, Cabinets, and all kinds of printers' materials, which are in good order, and most of which are new, amounting to more than $20,000, for sale cheap.

STATE PRINTERS will find an Adams Press suited to heavy state work.

JOB PRINTERS will find Presses suited to fine work or coarse, as they may need, of all sizes.

COUNTRY OFFICES wishing to replenish will find many articles they may need at low figures. Terms easy for secured paper.

Reception of Mr. Douglas.

The *Times* of yesterday, publishes the programme of the "spontaneous reception" which Mr. Douglas has concluded to have tendered him upon his arrival here during the present week. It also gives the names of sundry gentlemen, who, it says, compose the committee of reception. The antecedents of many of the Committee warrant the belief that, if not consulted as to the use of their names in that connection, they at least have no objections to offer against it. This, however, we have reason to believe, is not true of some of the number. The following disclaimer from SYLVESTER LIND, Esq., is conclusive as to the manner in which the Committee has been constituted. We doubt not that the same unwarrantable liberty has been taken with others:

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

I am informed that my name was published in the *Daily Times* of this date, as one of the committee of reception of Hon. S. A. Douglas on his return to this city. This liberty was taken without my knowledge or consent. Will you ask the *Times* to substitute some one that can act more in harmony with that Committee? Perhaps Charles Walker, Esq. can appoint some one.

Very truly, S. LIND.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1858.

Trial of Reapers and Mowers.

A trial of Reapers and Mowers, under the direction of the Indiana State Agricultural Society, in connection with that of Lapo. te county, commenced yesterday at LaPorte and will be concluded to-day.

CITY NEWS.

THE WEATHER.—At O'Hare's drug store, corner of Canal and Randolph streets, yesterday, the mercury gave figures as follows:—8 A. M., 75 deg.; 12 M., 88 deg.; 6 P. M., 91 deg.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—We noticed in our edition of yesterday morning the explosion of a Soda Chamber at Thayer's Drug Store. We are informed the delicious beverage will continue to be supplied to customers as usual.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon, on West Randolph street, Augustus Wendel was run over by his own wagon, loaded with one thousand brick. He was taken into O'Hare's drug store senseless, where Dr. Shumway took charge of him, and found no bones broken but severely bruised.

PERILS FROM PIRATES.—We commenced an interesting story in the first issue of the Evening *Tribune*. As that edition is temporarily discontinued, and the story is not completed, we will reproduce it in the *Press & Tribune*. The first installment will be found on the third page of this morning's issue. The narrative is of thrilling interest, and will richly repay a perusal.

☞ The United States Circuit and District Court of this District commenced the regular May Term on Monday, the 5th inst.

The venire for the petit jury is returnable today, but owing to the fact that some of the jurors who have been summoned have not presented themselves, we will defer the publication of the list until to-morrow. During the absence of the District Attorney there has been no venire for a grand jury ordered for this term of the Court as yet, though it is presumed that he will order one soon, as the criminal business before the Court is unusually large.

FIRE IN EAST KINZIE ST.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the unoccupied two-story frame building, No. 224 East Kinzie street. The fire was extinguished after the building had been damaged to the extent of four or five hundred dollars. It is owned by Michael Lahtry, and the loss is covered by an insurance of $800. From the fact that combustibles, saturated with camphene, were found on the upper floors, and the building was fired in several places, there is no doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary. The scoundrels obtained an entrance by climbing through the second story back window. The house adjoins the Parmalee Hotel on the east, a four-story brick structure, and on the west and rear are a number of wooden buildings. It was a narrow escape from a wide-spread conflagration.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—The docket at the Police Court was unusually light, yesterday, whisky drinking having measurably subsided after the Glorious Fourth.

Timothy Conley, a draymen, got drunk and managed to run into every vehicle he met. He also succeeded in inducing somebody to knock a hole in his head. As he attributed all his misfortunes to the whisky he drank in honor of Independence day, he was let off with a fine of $3.

George Dow was fined $3 for getting drunk and using insulting language to a woman.

Elizabeth Bray and Abby Doolan were brought up for fighting. It turned out that Elizabeth battered the head of Abby with a tin dipper, cutting several gashes, because the latter, in answer to some insults from Elizabeth's husband, made mouths at him. Elizabeth was fined $5, and Abby was discharged.

James[] Jenkins, *alias* J. W. Hanneman, was brought up for getting beastly drunk. The prisoner gave the following account of himself and his conduct: He states that for a year past he has been lecturing about the country as a reformed drunkard, and that on the Fourth he met a friend and drank a glass of lemonade, which he now suspects had a chip in it; that some how or other he continued to imbibe lemonade with larger chips in them, until he got on a regular bender, and was found dead drunk in the streets. He was in company, during a portion of his spree, with a couple of pimps, who hang about the notorious Adriatic Saloon on South Clark street. They got him into an omnibus to take him to the saloon, but he escaped their clutches because he was so drunk that they could not induce him to leave the bus. He started on his spree with $40, and had $15 left when arrested. He was released on condition that he behaves better in the future.

Michael Connor, a drunken vagrant, was found sleeping on the sidewalk on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets. He says he came from New York two days ago, and has no money or work. He was fined $3 and sent to Bridewell to work it out.

Andrew Carroll was fined $50 on Tuesday for drunkenness, and keeping a disorderly house. His wife was fined in the same sum, but he paid his own fine and let her go to Bridewell. He was again arrested for an alleged attempt to burn his premises. The examination was continued to obtain witnesses.

Margaret Reilley, a hard case, was fined $15 for vagrancy and sent to Bridewell to work out the fine.

Patrick Cagan was arrested upon complaint of one Ryan, who charged that Cagan had knocked him down. As Ryan had hid to avoid giving testimony, Cagan was released.

Thomas Ready, brought up for being drunk, was not ready for trial, and his case was continued.

Jeremiah Nolan was fined $3 for a simple drunk.

Cornelius Casey went to visit his friend, James Dooley, when the latter got very drunk and made so much disturbance in the house that the police arrested them both. Dooley was fined $5, and Casey was released.

P. Gurantie was drunk and driving a buggy recklessly through the streets, and running against other vehicles. He managed to capsize a buggy in which a lady and gentleman were riding, and was fined $5 for his misconduct.

Lafayette Shapely, and a woman who passes as his wife, was called up to answer to a charge of beating a cyprian named Mary Thompson, because she refused to remain in their house any longer. As they complained of themselves before Justice Bobbins, and had been fined for the same offence, they were discharged. The Shapely's keep the "Sportsman's Saloon," No. 303 State street, and were fined a few days since for keeping a house of ill-fame.

A Noble Enterprise Completed.

THE WABASH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

Now that the beautiful new sanctuary of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Society has reached completion—a completion at once wonderfully happy in its success, and remarkable in having been carried steadily forward through a season disastrous to many, and placing a heavy drag upon enterprises, public and private, it will interest a large share of our readers if we refer to it more in detail than we have yet done.

It is a noble edifice, among the edifices of its class present and prospective in our city, and of these, that to which we are about to refer will occupy no inferior place, in either respect of style, finish, and perfect adaptation to the purposes for which it is designed. A few words by way of preface will fittingly introduce the subject by giving a brief outline of the history of the Society who have erected it.

SIX years since, in 1851, a colony from the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church found a location in a new field in what was then our southern suburb. They opened a new place of worship on Harrison street, and became known as the State Street Methodist Episcopal Society. They enrolled at the outset, twenty-one members in their church organization. By a wise forethought they availed themselves of a canal sale, and made a most fortunate purchase of the corner lot eighty feet fronting on State street, by one hundred and eighty on Harrison street, for the sum of $1,825, a property now worth $25,000. On the rear of this lot their wooden structure of plain exterior, but comfortable and convenient, was erected fronting on Harrison street, the State street front having been favorably leased for business purposes, thus yielding them annually a handsome income, and securing for them pecuniary prosperity as an organization.

The Church has reserved successively the pastoral ministrations of Rev. M. Heath, Rev. W. A. Reed, Rev. W. B. Slaughter, and their present pastor, Rev. Dr. Ryan, under all of whom it has enjoyed a steady and permanent growth. When the question came up of the erection of a new place of worship, State street had so changed, and became so prominent a business thoroughfare, that the trustees were glad to effect a most favorable exchange of property, by which they came in possession of a lot on the corner of Harrison street and Wabash avenue, of the same size as their former State street property, by an exchange of foot for foot.

Upon this lot they have reared a beautiful and costly church edifice, seventy-seven feet front by one hundred and four in depth, with a block of dwellings in the rear, one of which, adjoining the church is designed for the parsonage. The material is the Athens stone, with hammered dressing. The style of architecture is early English gothic, it has no main tower, but two graceful turrets, one on each of the front corners, which, together with the heavy buttresses and large central window and the superior dressed stonework of which the walls are furnished, gives a most substantial and imposing exterior.

Beneath the audience room which is of the full area of the church, is a fine lofty basement entirely arch entrances. This basement gives four well arranged class-rooms, a lecture and conference room eighty-two by sixty-two feet in dimensions. This lecture room is one of the finest in every respect we have ever entered. With an eye to convenience for the purposes of the Sabbath School, a share of the seats have been fitted with revolving backs. Every other appliance to insure the success of this room for its general purposes seems to have been to a high degree secured. Just adjoining the lecture room is a charming little apartment fitted up with seats arranged on an inclined plane for infant scholars, and singing classes, and this room must have received the attention of those well qualified to judge of what the little folks require. The tiny seats are graded from the front to the rear with a regard for children's comfort and health which only in our own age architects have thought creditable and worthy of attention. A side entrance on Harrison street leads to the lecture room, to class rooms, and to the Pastor's study. In this latter are speaking tubes connecting it with the living room of the family in their parsonage adjoining, a convenience this lady of the house, and in her behalf, all others will appreciate.

The height of the basement story is twelve feet. The main audience room is reached by two commodious and easy flights of stairs springing from either end of the basement vestibule. The size of the main audience room is sixty-two by eighty-four feet in area, and forty-five feet high to the centre of the vaulted ceiling. The style and finish of the interior is exceedingly tasteful and appropriate, unlike in its details to that of any other of our city churches, and in being a novelty, a happy one, and one which will at once find warm admirers.

The shades and tints of the internal coloring and decoration are harmonious as a whole, and severally appropriate and pleasing.

The general order and arrangement chosen, may be described as the locating the pulpit at the rear end of the church, opposite the entrance, of which portion of the audience room the desk and its appurtenances and ornaments, form a central and solely prominent feature. The organ and choir occupy the gallery over the entrance. This gallery, as well as the side galleries, is commodious, convenient of access, and in arrangement.

The lights are from the sides, the corridors being, of richly stained glass, presenting different patterns and colorings. The main central window, in the rear of the pulpit, is exceedingly rich and tasteful, and of the light, as a whole, it may be remarked that it is pleasingly adapted both in strength and tone, to the general characteristics of the interior.

The subject of acoustics has not been overlooked in the proportions and details of this church. As in the other churches designed by the same architect, this subject in particular is one of the important points, and never proves a failure. To an architect it is very requisite to understand the principles of construction so as to prevent a jargon of sound, which too frequently happens in some of our most costly churches. There is no danger of producing an echo in any ordinary church, but a much worse fault arises when a congregation is seated in a church and not permitted to hear the speaker distinctly in but a small portion of the house, but on the contrary a confused, rumbling sound is produced.

The designs for all the various parts of this building have been carefully and very judiciously arranged and proportioned by the architect, under whose immediate supervision the whole work has been executed, the trustees and pastor co-operating.

The work of the carpenters deserves especial and honorable mention. The pews are all panelled and richly moulded, the piers are rich and chaste, the shape and proportion of the pews are easy and graceful. The pews on each side of the leading pews, are set at angles, which face the pulpit. The pulpit and altar are well arranged, and finely proportioned to the house. The side galleries are but two seats wide, and are self-supporting from the walls. The gallery fronts are finished with gothic arch and tracery work, giving the gallery front a light and airy appearance, and in connection with the other details of finish, adding greatly to the appearance of the audience room. This style of galleries avoids the heavy and cumbersome columns of too many churches. The ceiling is vaulted and finished in connection with roof timbers, showing a portion of the timbering which are now finished with heavy moulded ribs and purlins, the ribs springing from large spandrel brackets, resting on heavy but gracefully carved corbels, securely attached to the walls. At the intersection of the main ribs and the ridge purlin, are richly carved bosses.

At the sides of the church intersecting the ceiling and the perpendicular clear-story, are elaborately wrought and moulded cornices and panelled tracery work in stucco. The ribs and purlins of the ceiling form panels about 8x13 feet, which are painted in fresco, giving a great relief to what would otherwise appear rather plain. There is a pannel in the rear of the pulpit, by the art of the fresco-painter very tastefully worked into a recess. The walls of the main room are finished with plastering left with a sand surface, and of the natural color of the sand, blocked off into masonry, while the wood and ornamental work is all painted and grained in imitations of oak.

The corner stone of the building was laid in the month of June, 1857. The entire cost of the building when completed, exclusive of the two dwellings in the rear, which are first class three-story structures, in Milwaukee brick, will be $60,000.

The contractors were as follows: masonry, John Milner, cut-stone, Rofnot; carpentry, Boyington & McWilliams; painting, Robbins & Gaylord; graining, Stephens & Bro.; fresco painting, Jevne & Almoni; stained glass, W. & E. Cook.

The structure was so far carried to completion late in the fall of 1857, that it was decided to use the the finished lecture and class rooms for the regular worship of the church, which was held therein for the first time on Dec. 13, 1857. The work on other portions of the building was suspended during the winter months, but resumed early in the spring.

A beautiful organ is now being erected in the church. It is a superb instrument, built to the order of the young people of the society who took this portion of the enterprise in their charge, by W. A. Johnson, of Westfield, Mass., at an expense of $3,000. The case is exceedingly rich and tasteful and was designed by W. W. Boyington, the general Architect and Superintendent of the edifice.

The Dedication Services of the church are appointed for Tuesday evening, 13th, inst., on which occasion Bishop Ames and the Rev. Dr. Foster of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, will officiate, assisted by other clergymen, the services to be continued over the Sabbath succeeding.

The renting and sale of pews will take place some time during next week, to be announced.

The present Trustees of the Society are Messrs. Daniel Goss, C. B. Abbott, W. B. Phillips, Geo. C. Cook, E. G. Reynolds, C. B. Hearst, H. W. Clark, Lott Frost, and W. M. Doughty.

Our religious public will sympathise and rejoice to the fullest extent in the present prosperous condition of the Society, in whose annals a new era is about to be inaugurated, in the occupancy of their beautiful sanctuary.

I. O. O. F. INTELLIGENCE.—The Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 214, I. O. of O. F., duly chartered by the G. Lodge of Illinois, (under the above title) was instituted on the West Side, by a warrant dated Oct. 14th, 1856. At that date it held its first meeting in a small room with but thirteen members, but in the short space of eighteen months it has prospered so well as to take rank as the most prosperous Lodge of the Order in the State for its age. Its regular communications are held every Tuesday evening, in the building on the corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, where the Lodge has a large and splendid Hall, with suitable ante-chambers lighted with gas, and superbly adorned and fitted out with every convenience requisite both for elegance and comfort. The Lodge now numbers seventy contributing members, all permanent reliable citizens, comprising members of the professions, and the various trades and mechanical callings. At its regular semi-annual communication, on Tuesday evening, July 6th, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected and installed as officers of the Lodge for the present term:—Isaac Preston, N. G.; James A. Collins, V. G.; F. J. Ryan, R. S.; G. W. Bohanan, P. S.; Reuben Cleveland, T.; H. Largee, 1st.; Thos. Manahan, 2d.; J. P. Hatfield, O. G.; and Representative to G. Lodge, Allen C. Lewis.

FANCY PIECES.—Notwithstanding we admire what in theatrical parlance, is termed the "legitimate," we are inclined to favor the "fancy" pieces, such as have been produced of late at Nordo's Theatre. The juvenile portion of the community are flocking after the theatrical amusements, and we know of none, which, in the world's eye, are less calculated to produce any vicious tendencies than the representations of the fairy tales familiar to every child—for instance, "Aladdin." What child has not read the story? What juvenile eye has not glistened as the tale was read? Well, reader, the tale has been put into a visible shape—its gorgeousness presented—its wonders carried out. Hanchett is winning a world of praise for his enterprize in giving the public such opportunities. The young people cannot help but enjoy the entertainment. Mr. Currier with an elegant copy of Appleton's Scenery of the United States, in a neat little address. Mr. C. replied in appropriate speech, and parted with his pupils with much regret. At the request of the principal, Mr. Dupee, short [illegible] and Persia.

Going Abroad every year is largely increasing the amount of direct importations from abroad, in this city. We received a call yesterday from R. T. Blackburn, Esq., of the firm of R. T. Blackburn & Bro., leather dealers, Nos. 201 and 203 South Water street, who leaves this city to take the steamer City of Washington from New York to Liverpool, and thence to make purchases in France and Germany for the fall trade of his house. The greatest inconvenience and trouble is experienced by our importers here in the present wretchedly incompetent facilities possessed here by the Government for storing goods in bond. The Government Stores on Custom House on Lasalle street is the only U. S. bonded warehouses in this great commercial centre. These disadvantages do not deter men of the Messrs. Blackburn's energy, but they inflict upon them heavy expense, as well as upon our general trade.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match game was played yesterday afternoon between the Union Base Ball Club, of this city, and the Downer's Grove Base Ball Club. Notwithstanding the hot weather,

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1858.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

The Republican Legislative Ticket.

Half a dozen letters from as many Representative Districts in this State, inform us that the Douglasites are quite zealous in assisting the Republicans to make good nominations for the Legislature. Knowing that they stand no chance in a square fight, they recognize as the next best thing the policy of helping the Republicans to nominate and elect men who can be relied on, in an emergency, to betray their constituents. The solicitude displayed by these people in some quarters, lest the Republicans should act indiscreetly in the matter of their Legislative ticket, is quite harrowing. Their anxiety does not extend so high as Members of Congress nor so low as Sheriffs and Coroners. *In medio tutissimus* is their maxim. Not being precisely the constituents of our *popuh* in their respective precincts, they modestly avoid anything like extremes. In some localities they are profoundly exercised lest the expression of the State shall not be sufficiently decided against the Lecompton swindle. In others their optics have been suddenly anointed to the errors of Democracy, and they wish to make up in softity what they have lost in time, in advancing the cause of Republicanism. In others still they care nothing about the success of this or that party but are highly interested for the passage of a law cramping the privileges of this Railroad Company, enlarging the powers of that city government, favoring the circulation of shinplasters, discountenancing the free range of irresponsible swine, or doing some other piece of fancy legislation of sufficient local importance to embarrass the choice of a suitable candidate, and juggle out of sight the great issue of the campaign. One ardent Douglasite not a hundred miles off thinks he ought to go to the Legislature to sponge out the Black Laws, for which he is just now betraying a huge disgust. And so on through the whole catalogue of larcenies.

We do not presume that our Republican friends in Northern Illinois, where this game is becoming popular, are so green as to elect anybody who can be hired to vote for Douglas for United States Senator. We give them credit for sagacity equal to any of the tricks which we have enumerated. We believe they understand the ball-and-safe game as perfectly as honest people need to. Yet it does not escape our memory that in 1855 when LYMAN TRUMBULL was elected to the office which he so honorably fills, at least one member of the Legislature, elected as an Anti-Nebraska man, was found voting for Governor MATTESON in that critical contest. We remember also that but for the personal exertions of Mr. LINCOLN—but for his urgent request that his friends should drop his name and unite on Mr. TRUMBULL—MATTESON would have been Senator to-day. Strange to say, the Representative from Kankakee who voted for MATTESON had no idea that he was doing his constituents and the State a grievous wrong. In the honesty and simplicity of his nature he was overreached by cunning demagogues, and when the truth was made clear to him, his mortification was as keen as his bitterest enemy could desire. It is against this and like possibilities that we wish our readers to be warned. Plenty of men can be found in every Legislative district in the State with sufficient genius for law-making, who can neither be bought nor wooed to betray the high trusts committed to them. Depend upon it, the strife will not end with the election. If the Republicans carry a majority of the Legislature, every man presumed to be approachable with a bribe, or a honeyed sentence, will be set upon forthwith. We do not believe one such man will get a Republican nomination, yet we cannot too strongly urge upon our friends the necessity for vigilance. Tell those Democrats who wish to add their wisdom to yours in making nominations for the Legislature, that modesty is a virtue whose charms are not unbecoming the true patriot. If Republicanism has "struck in," it will have time and room for exercise when the voting commences. An over-display at this juncture, if it proves anything, proves too much. We cannot afford to elect a member pad then outbid the Douglasites for his vote.

A Crack Shot.

If it be true that a poet is born, not made, it is equally conceptible of demonstration that a "crack shot" comes into the world with an eye which takes to the barrel of a fowling piece as naturally as a duck to the nearest mill dam. The vulgar notion that practice makes perfect in the art of bringing down woodcock in a thicket, is all humbug. As the poet who is not born articulating in numbers will perpetrate only doggerel, so a man must have a turn for the use of shooting irons, or he can no more expect to become a crack shot than a pig to whistle an oratorio. Unless you have an inborn, inextinguishable craving to meddle with cold iron—the real, innate, *bona fide* sporting genius—you may as well hang up your powder horn. You will only frighten the birds and render gunning more difficult for those who are qualified to excel in it. The genuine sportsman will take to a fowling piece as naturally as a pig to a potato patch, or a Democrat to the Treasury. If you have not genius you *will shoot*, whenever, wherever, however, and at whatever you can, winging this chimed, dropping that and popping at the third at every opportunity; and when live targets are denied you, knocking over windmil's and martin houses, riddling barn doors and dove cotes. Genius in any direction will find vent, and a born shooter is just as sure without training to be a crack shot, as was Homer to be a poet, Bacon an inductive philosopher, Buchanan a doughface and Douglas a demagogue.

As regards our own personal skill in shooting, we may remark that we never fired a gun but three times. The first time we put a ball, at ten rods, exactly in the centre of a target twice the size of a dollar; the second time, though diligent search was made in every direction, not a trace of the ball could be found anywhere; the third time the result was a fac simile of the second. We argued that the second and third balls had gone through the hole made by the first. The bystanders laughed and said the first shot was an accident, and that the second and third hadn't gone within "gun-shot" of the target. We hold to our opinion, and they hold to theirs. It is a free country.

Mr. J. CUTHAM, Jr., one of the best shots in this or any other country, says: "Multitudinous sportsmen may shoot well, but none but men of genius can shoot splendidly. Shooting, in its refinement and glory, is not an acquired art. A man must be a born shot, as much as a born poet. You may learn to wing-break a starved pigeon sprung out of a trap fifteen or twenty yards off; but to stop a cock in a thick brake, where you can only see him with the eye of faith, or to kill a vigorous cock setting the keen air at daybreak at the rate of three miles a minute, requires an eye, a hand and a heart, which science cannot manufacture. The doctrine of Pliny, the Naturalist, contained in his chapter on blank shots, is correct, beyond a question: '*Legere et scribere est quadruplex, sed optime colliniare est Deo.*'"

Not All Ungrateful.

So far as we have read, but one paper—a solitary instance of the gratitude of the chivalry—in all the South favors the re-election of Mr. Buchanan. What a reward is this for the queens of consistency to which the rare old gentleman must have been subjected since the Cincinnati Convention of 1856—for his Sillman Letter—for the Lecompton Constitution—for his infinite degradation and debasement at the feet of "the South!" One paper only among the thousands published in the fifteen Slave States of Poor Buchanan. Worse the fate of Pierce a dozen!

A Word for the State Register.

We had hoped that the tacit confession by Mr. Douglas and his friends, of the truth of the charges which have been buried at the Democratic party, during the last four years, would so soften the asperities of the approaching campaign in Illinois that reason and argument, not passion and prejudice, would be the umpires to which all parties in the important contest might appeal. But we were mistaken. The *State Register*, the principal among the journals of the State devoted to Mr. Douglas' interest, signalizes its entrance into the field by a succession of articles which display all the venom, malignity and mendacity which marred its efforts in 1856. It has furbished up its old weapons of falsehood, resuscitated and reclothed, or invented anew, old *roorbacks* and *canards* that all men of sense have supposed were buried for ever, and with its voice pitched to the basest key of political vocalization, stands brandishing its arms and howling with rage and despair. With sorrow we confess our disappointment. The *Register* is capable of better things; and opportunity for their exercise was afforded it. Its own admission that it is now and has been the object of the Administration, and under its lead, of nine-tenths of the Democratic party, to force slavery upon an unwilling and struggling people; the significant speeches and votes of its idol, Mr. Douglas; his cooperation and that of his handful of congenial backers with the Republican party in the attempt to shield Kansas from the effect of a tyranny as unnecessary as unjust—are so many acknowledgments of the truth of Republican allegations, and of the necessity and justice of the Republican organization. The ink in which these admissions were written, is hardly dry; the voice of the Senator of its choice has hardly ceased to resound in the halls of the national capital; yet here is the *Register* wallowing deep in the old and dirty pool in quest of the slang with which it was wont to bespatter its political opponents. We expected its opposition. Between it and the Republican party is a difference that is not bridged over, and which promises to be irreconcilable. It is, or professes to be, indifferent to the cause of Freedom; it is wedded to the maxim that a majority may enslave a minority by the exercise of their will; and it believes there is no power in God or man to strike off the shackles which that majority may fasten upon the unoffending. Yet, as the domination of the slave power has been so severely felt—its iniquitous objects have been so plainly seen—that we could not believe that in this contest, the object of which is the restoration of the old Free Labor policy, we should not encounter the falsehood and malevolence that we have heretofore been obliged to meet and overcome. But when we see our contemporary indulging in diatribes upon "negro equality," which it suddenly asserts the Republicans are aiming to establish; when we see it giving up its columns to dissertations upon amalgamation, which it declares that Republicans are endeavoring to make the social law of the land; when it becomes the echo of any falsehood which its party has had the ingenuity to invent; when it charges LOVEJOY with trampling the American flag beneath his feet in a paroxysm of fanatical rage; when it assails LINCOLN upon grounds which it knows to be false and untenable; when it quotes from the PRESS AND TRIBUNE assertions that we have never made, and sentiments in which we have never indulged; when it abounds, day after day, in slang, defamation and scurrility,—we are ready to admit that the lessons of the past have been lavished upon it in vain, and the *Register* is incorrigible.

We have no appetite for the war of billingsgate to which it invites us. At this time, when the liberties of the country are ruinously imperilled, and, as the *Register* will grant, the American name was never before in such imminent danger of dishonor; when an element foreign to the spirit of our political system, suddenly assumes the right to alter the form and ground-work of our institutions and become the dominant power in the Republic, regardless of the rights of majorities or the forms of law, the people demand something besides slang. Their attention is turned to the immediate danger to be encountered, thence to the sources whence it springs. They well know and despite the efforts of the *Register* and its condjutors, that negro equality and amalgamation of races are not the point of controversy now going on between the friends and opponents of MR. DOUGLAS. They see that the vital issue grows out of the encroachment of Slave upon Free Labor; and that this cannot be obscured by a shower of epithets, no matter how thick and fast they fly. Let us entreat the *Register* to alter its style of controversy, if for no other cause, for decency's sake. But if it persists in pursuing the course which it seems to have marked out—if it is determined to disregard truth and outrage fairness—to make personal detraction and partisan defamation the weapons, offensive and defensive, by which it will carry on the fight,—let it be warned now that there are blows to take as well as give. It came in the campaign of '56, and was not without its valuable lessons. If it taught us how to endure, we learned at the same time how to attack. We remember the blows and have not forgotten the teachings.

A Bloomer Convention.

A "National Dress Reform Convention" was held at Cortlandville, Cortland county, New York, on the 24th and 25th inst. There were altogether about 150 women at the Convention in the "reform" dress, and 54 names were added to the roll of membership. Mrs. Lydia A. Slowbridge, of Cortlandville, is the President of the Association, and the Rev. Samuel J. May the first Vice-President.

Judging from the resolutions and speeches on the occasion, the late extraordinary expansion of crinoline has quickened the zeal of the Bloomers. The present amplitude of dress, we are told in one of the resolutions, is the fetter which "a semi-barbarous civilization and a semi-heathen Christianity" have cast about the fair limbs of woman to degrade and oppress her. In another it is termed "a refinement of barbarism and contemptible meanness, worthy the darkest ages and rankest despotism that has ever been inflicted on humanity."

This is strong and emphatic. The evil is intolerable, and now for the remedy. There must be no compromise with "semi-barbarous civilization or "a semi-heathen Christianity." Prof. Brocket, of the New York Central College, spoke very forcibly in favor of *shortening the thirteen inch every year, till there should be no shirt at all*, rather than return to long robes again. At this rate it would not take long to arrive at the original fig-leaf.

The great, original Bloomer herself does not seem to have been present, she having taken up her abode in Nebraska, where the question of skirts has not yet excited the public mind.

All this is sufficiently ludicrous, but the question has a serious aspect. These dress reformers are not content with shortening their skirts in a rational sort of way, on the ground of convenience or propriety, but they make a general onslaught upon the morals and religion of the vast majority of the female world who differ from them. Their pretended reform fails into the category of Free Love, Individual Sovereignty, Spiritualism, and other kindred follies, and will share their fate.

Rotund but not Rotary.

Bushnell B. Cary, Postmaster at Racine, Wis., for some eighteen years past, has just been re-appointed to that office, though a competitor was recommended for the post by the Democratic dignitaries of the State. Mr. Cary's case is a curious one. He is one of the rotund men in the State. We know of few men whose physical *proportions* would indicate a superior adaptation for rotary purposes; and yet he remains in his place while four-fifths of the citizens of Racine, of every variety of politics, would like to see him removed. But what has become of that resolution which Mr. Buchanan proclaimed as the rule of his official career?

Ballooning Across the Atlantic.

A Mr. J. Stolzel, of Harrisburg, Pa., who appears to be anxious to figure in the category of Sam Patch genius, has projected an immense balloon for voyaging across the Atlantic. The trip across, he calculates, can be made in seventy five hours. The machine is a very complicated affair—one balloon within another, and a float to the water connected with the main one by a cord.

The Fourth at Springfield.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 5th, 1858.

The "glorious fourth" was very generally observed by our citizens yesterday. Drums, guns and bells early awoke our citizens from their morning slumbers and ushered in the day-break with their stirring sounds. At 10 o'clock the three fire companies, the Turners Association and two military companies from Jacksonville and a military company from Alton formed in a long procession, marched through our principal streets, and out to a grove about half a mile Northwest of the city. Arriving here the Declaration of Independence was read in English by the Hon. John T. Stuart, in German by Dr. Koch, and an extemporaneous oration delivered by Hon. John A. McClernand. When the exercises were over, the various companies paraded before Gov. Bissell, who was on the ground in his carriage, and were complimented by him in a few brief remarks upon their excellent training and appearance, after which the crowd returned to the city.

Several picnic parties went from the city to enjoy their "Independence" in the woods. Two balloon ascension stook place near sundown, witnessed by large crowds—one of them in charge of Mr. Brooks, making a very fine ascent. The other was merely inflated with air, and its flight was rather low and short.

At night there was a very pretty display of fireworks from various parts of the city. Altogether it was a day of delightful and uninterrupted enjoyment for the masses of our people. The weather was fine, and reasonably temperate; there were no accidents or disturbances, and everything passed off harmoniously and pleasantly. So far as I have heard nothing suffered except powder, soda and lager.

On Saturday last there were quite a number of celebrations in our neighborhood. At Jacksonville, in Morgan County, at Petersburg, in Menard County, and at Berlin and at Buffalo Heart Grove in Sangamon County. The principal orators were Hon. R. Yates at Jacksonville, Hon. W. H. Herndon at Petersburg, Hon. S. M. Cullum at Berlin, and J. E. Rosette, Esq., at Buffalo Heart. A good time generally was had at all the places. YOURS, SANGAMON.

Politics in Kane County.

ELGIN, July 5th, 1858.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

There is nothing of great interest going on about Elgin at present. Political matters, however, have their full share of attention. Elgin has always been a strong Anti-Democratic town, but this fall it will give a larger Republican majority than ever. The people abhor the policy of President Buchanan, and are almost as dissatisfied with the course pursued by Judge Douglas and his friends. There is considerable talk about the successor, if successor we must have, of Hon. J. F. Farnsworth. If we go on the rotation principle, as we have for several years, I think the nomination of Hon. Wm. Arnold would be very generally acceptable to the Republicans of Kane county. I have heard several prominent Republicans speak of him as the probable successor of Mr. Farnsworth, and I think he would be elected by a large majority. The Republicans of this place are, to a man, in favor of the election of Hon. Abraham Lincoln to the U. S. Senate. Illinois is sure to give a large Republican majority this fall, and when the chain that has so long bound her is once broken, it will be a long time before she will again suffer herself to be bound by it.

Respectfully I remain
Your constant reader, K.

Newspaper Reminiscence.

"THE PRESS," QUINCY, ILL., July 5, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:—YOUR consolidation brings to my mind the old *Gem of the Prairie*, out of which grew the *Tribune*, and might say the *Press* also. Good boys both. The progenitor of the *Gem*, then a noisy youth who imagined himself 'some,' has witnessed some changes in the newspaper business of Chicago, who as carrier boy to a daily paper in 1840 used to deliver the whole city circulation in half a day and have plenty of time to see the girls and play marbles at that. Of the four printers of that day, all are dead or have quit the business as far as I know, except A. M. Talley, Esq. "Wonder how he and the Bishop get along now?" K. K. J.

The Mexican Forced Loan—Hopeless Condition of the Country.

A letter from the Mexican capital, dated the 19th ult., thus speaks of the mode of collecting the forced loan, and the general condition of the country:

Not only have they embargoed and seized with a mixed force the property of foreigners, but have actually ordered from the country such foreigners as refused the payment. Day before yesterday the government issued some eight or ten orders to foreigners to leave the country; these foreigners with passports. The time of their departure arrives to-morrow, and it remains to be seen whether the government will make good its threats upon Englishmen with Minister. For my own part I think it very probable the United States will ere long be the asylum of these unfortunate merchants. Amongst the exiled (40 he) are two Americans who have resided throughout from and with the advice of Mr. Forsyth, United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary near this government of Mexico, who has not only advised but urged resistance to the payment of the contributions or loans imposed by the decree of the 15th of May.

Yesterday advices were received here from San Luis Potosi. There the government had collected the loans, in some cases, in the most brutal manner. The Englishmen and Spaniards reduced to the ranks as common soldiers for not paying up the imposed forced loan. One of them refused to submit to some of the discipline in the ranks, and was, by order of the commandant, struck over the back and head with the butts of muskets. His dander was up, and had they killed him he would not have given in, and did not give in. The two were marched for a long distance in the ranks, when they were relieved from military duty to be thrown into prison. These acts have been committed by the orders of General Miramon and Governor Othon—two of the first men in the affairs of Mexico to-day. On the receipt of the account of these outrages yesterday, Mr. Otway, H. B. M. Minister, went at once to the palace and demanded the chastisement of Miramon and Odion for these acts. The government expressed its regrets to Mr. Otway, and promised that his demands should be complied with. Of course, the promise of the government is worth nothing, for it is perfectly unable to chastise General Miramon. He is the second military character in the employ of the government, and at this time has its fate entirely in his hands. Should he turn against the government the government can last no longer than troops can be marched from the interior to this capital.

Thus you may in some measure conceive our present situation. The petty robbery on the high roads, the Mexican nation have not got to such a low figure that the government openly plunders whoever they can. It is said, on good authority, that Comonfort, although only Minister for five months, has already laid one side over half a million of dollars. His undefined orders to the treasury amounted to 4,000,000 something like a month since. The object of the present forced loans throughout the country is only to put money in the pockets of the officials of one kind or another.

Washington Intelligence.

Mr. Forsyth on the Forced Loan—Interests of Monsieur Daily with Gen. Cass.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1858.

Mr. Forsyth, in his dispatches, says, that while he has ceased to hold diplomatic intercourse with the government of Zuloaga, he deemed it better to remain in Mexico to afford protection to American citizens if needed, and until he could learn the views of his government as to his course. Whilst the administration views the action of the Zuloaga government, with regard to the forced contributions, as an impolitic stretch of power, and injurious to American citizens, it has not yet decided if it be a violation of treaties. Attorney General Black has the matter under consideration, and will soon submit his views to the President. We have a treaty with Mexico, based on the treaty made by that republic previously with England, precluding the imposition of a forced loan or contribution. The question for the Attorney General to decide, then, is this: is a forced loan against the terms of the treaty?

Monsieur Belly had a long interview with General Cass, when he took occasion to lay down his entire magnificent scheme of a ship canal by the Isthmus of Nicaragua. He is enthusiastic of success. He or any one connected to have any connection with the French government, and seems specially desirous of forming an American connection, and of securing the good opinion of the American public.

Gov. Denver's Motive for Resigning.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

Governor Denver's reported resignation is not on account of his being "disgusted." He has fulfilled his orders too assiduously to fly into a passion now. Should he throw up his commission, of which I have little doubt, it will be because Lecompton will be thrown into the Missouri river on the third of August, and for this reason only. Why should he remain to be a sacrifice? What hope can *he* have in Kansas? None in the wide world. He is a fair man, a good Democrat, and, for the present emergency, the best that could have been found. He will come back, and come here, and will doubtless be well remembered for his bootless but industrious labor of love.

Who is disposed to "sacrifice" Gov. Denver? Not the people of Kansas, for they very generally accord to him fairness and honesty of purpose. If he is to be "remembered" by the Administration in the same manner his predecessors in office have been, he had better give Washington a wide berth.

☞ The case of Mrs. Macready, the distinguished reader of Shakspeare and other poets, against the city of Alton, for injuries received by her in the spring of 1857, by falling off a side walk, and for which she claimed $30,000 damages, was brought to a close on Wednesday last, in the Circuit Court of the United States at Springfield, after occupying the attention of the Court for two days. She obtained a verdict in her favor of $300.

Military Movements in Mexico.

Important Military Movements—Capture of San Juan del Los Lagos by Vidaurri's Troops—Outlawed Arrival at San Luis Potosi—Efforts of the Zuloaga Government to Crush the Northern Constitutionalists—The Great Struggle with the Clergy, &c.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

MONTEREY, Mexico, June 2, 1858.

On the 22d of last month a force of some 1,500 riflemen and a battery of six pieces were detached from the army of the North to form a junction with Don Santos Degollado, who, as Commander-in-Chief of all the constitutional forces in the Republic, was advancing on the city of Guadalajara, which important place is held by some 1,500 or 2,000 men under Blanco-arte, a general by profession and a hatter by trade, assisted by Gen. Casanova, who is one of Santa Anna's bastard sons, and the same fellow who in January, 1855, so basely murdered the Bafino Rodriguez in Tampico.

The riflemen reached the city of San Juan de los Lagos on the 27th, and finding it occupied by some six hundred men under the command of the notorious priest, Sustillana, immediately attacked it, and in less than two hours routed the enemy, capturing the warrior priest, one hundred of his men, one piece of artillery, and some $50,000 that had been deposited in the church for better security. Col. Zuazua, commanding the army of the North, on receiving the report of the action, immediately ordered Col. Blanco to execute the priest Sustillana and the others who figured as leaders of the forces dispersed. The necessity of punishing with death so many criminals at one time, is appreciated by such Mexicans as sincerely desire the welfare of their country.

On the 28th of last month, also, some 2,000 men under General Miramon came out of San Luis to meet their Commander-in-Chief, Ocollos, who was advancing to reinforce the threatened city with some 1,500 men. They formed a junction, and entered San Luis, which place they now hold with over 6,000 men and thirty odd pieces of artillery. This man Ocollos is their big gun, and the Zuloaga party seem to think that he will be able to defeat and disperse the forces from this State in the neighborhood of San Luis. He may possibly be able to muster enough to fight it, and imagine that his numerical superiority and the advantage of artillery will give him the victory. To cope with him and his ten or a dozen generals, we have some thirty-five hundred men and fourteen pieces of artillery, under the command of one Colonel-in-chief-assisted by four other colonels.

The military, the priests and the Spaniards consider the destruction of the frontier forces of such consequence that they have abandoned Guadalajara to its fate, as Miramon did Zacatecas, and if they can succeed in getting our forces a serious blow, they would proclaim a new programme with Ocollos as President and Miramon as Commander-in-Chief. It is now well known that all that keeps the gambler Zuloaga in the presidency of the city of Mexico, is the fact of their being threatened by one common danger, and that danger is when if they are defeated and captured. Common danger and the cohesive power of plunder, are what, for the present, keep together this criminal combination of selfish and unprincipled men.

The fate of Guadalajara has certainly been decided by this time, and in a day or two we may possibly receive the news of its capture. If, as Ocollos is fully aware, he can get any success whatever he may exact for this section of the country, provided, of course, that he will draw his forces from the interior. No attention whatever will be paid to this side of the plateau. Vidaurri is fully resolved that the question shall be now decided forever, whether the people or the clergy and the military are to rule in the country. The sooner this is known the better it will be for all parties. The constitutional party asks no quarters, and will certainly give none as respects the generals and other leaders of Zuloaga's so called government.

Should Zuloaga's armed minions carry out their threats and shoot any one belonging to the constitutional party, in the city of Gen. Nario and forty-four other officers now in Governor Vidaurri's hands, will be the forfeit. These officers are not only closely guarded, and the revolutionary party has been distinctly informed to their fate if they continue persecuting unarmed men simply because they are known to be opposed to the clergy and the military.

New Line of Screw Steamers Between New York and Bremen.

The new screw steamship Bremen, from Bremen on the 18th ult., arrived at New York on Sunday morning. She is the pioneer of a new line of steamships, to contract for the same, organized by the North German Lloyd, for the purpose of plying to New York from Bremen, without stopping at any other port. The ships are named as follows:—Bremen, Hudson, New-York and Wesser. They are each of 2,500 tons burden, of 700 horse power, and have been constructed by the most celebrated shipbuilders in England and Scotland, with an especial view to security, comfort and quick travel.

The advantages of this line to German emigrants are thus stated:

They will be directly transported from Germany to the United States, without being obliged to pass through England, and will thereby save much expense. On the other hand, the emigrant, who is provided with compartively small means, may go directly at Minden, in Hanover, on board the river steamers of this line, and there be transported to New York. The same is the case with goods, which may be shipped at New York for Germany, and thence be carried directly by towboats to the wagons of the railroad, which transports them to all parts of Germany. The postage for single letters on this line is ten cents to Bremen, fifteen cents for all Prussia, and longing to the Austrian German Customs Union, and twenty-two cents for all other States of Germany.

Railroad Accident in Egypt—Heir to the Viceroyalty Killed.

A Cairo correspondent of a London paper gives the following particulars of the railroad accident in that country, by which the nephew of the Viceroy and others lost their lives:

It is a most unfortunate circumstance that His Highness, Ahmet Pacha, should happen to be the first victim of the first railway accident we have had here since the line was opened. According to report, he very reluctantly allowed himself to be persuaded by his relatives to come down from Cairo to pay his respects to his uncle, the Viceroy, on the occasion of the Bairam festivals, and immediately after having gone through the usual ceremony, on the morning of the 14th of May, he hurried to the railway station, accompanied by several distinguished personages, including His Highness Halim Pacha, brother to the Viceroy, and reached the place just in time to see the last train that was to bring him to his untimely death. The train, as usual, started and arrived safely at Kafer Zaiat, where passengers generally alight to cross the Nile in a steamer, but, as on all occasions when princes are on the line, the ferry is held in readiness to convey them across in the carriages.

The Arabs in charge, on pushing the train on to the ferry, very carelessly omitted to put on the shappens, and the four wagons, one after the other, dropped into the Nile. As soon as it was perceived that the wheels of the first carriage had got over the side of the ferry, the alarm was given, but, alas! it was too late for Ahmet Pacha, with his suite, with Bifast Bey, Minister of Commerce, and Kernidin Pacha, formerly director of the transit administration, perished.

Halim Pacha swam to the bank, but the Nile, whence he was rescued by some of the English railway employees, whose indefatigable exertions in trying to save some of their fellow creatures merit great praise. The disastrous news was received shortly after the accident occurred, and both the European colony and the whole Arab population would not have manifested how deeply they felt the sudden loss of the man in whom the hope of Egypt rested. He was the eldest son of the late Ibrahim Pacha, and the eldest living Prince of Mehemet Ali's family, consequently successor to the present Viceroy. Under his rule the prosperity of the country would have been almost certain.

The Condition of Cairo.

[From the Times and Delta.]

We are happy to be able to announce that all the rivers are falling rapidly, and are now within their banks. Since last Wednesday the water inside the levee has receded from six to eight feet, and many of the first floors are out of water. Numerous families are moving back into their houses, and we presume, by our next issue, it will be useful to find any water in Cairo—except in cisterns—though there may be plenty of mud. The stench, since the water commenced falling, has been almost insufferable, and may, possibly, cause serious sickness; but we hope for the best. As efforts are being made to neutralize it, and render the town as healthy as possible.

Our town has suffered immensely—much more than was anticipated. In the great majority of houses which were not moved from their places, the floors have bursted or sprung up—the plastering, the cornice or ceiling, the fences are all gone, kitchens tilted up, and cisterns filled with dirty, filthy, "fragrant" water. The deposit left in the house is of a slimy, offensive character, and is from one to two inches deep. All these things will soon be remedied, however, as our citizens are as enterprising, "go ahead" kind of people, and have not the least idea of abandoning the place; on the contrary, under the assurances of the Cairo Company and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, they have stronger hopes than ever of making Cairo the city of the West. There will be plenty of work for mechanics of all kinds, as soon as the river falls so that they can go to work—besides, there will be several hundred hands at work on the levees, building them several feet higher than the rise in the rivers. This will have the effect of bringing here hundreds of people, and will give our city a more lively appearance than any place on the river.

A Corn Harvester.

Messrs. R. B. Outter and Jas. Morris, of St. Augustine, Ill., have just patented a machine for harvesting corn. It is thus described by the *Scientific American*:

The object of this invention is to gather the ears of corn from the standing stalks, the latter being left in the field in their original position. The invention consists in attaching to one side of an ordinary box wagon; a box having a rake at its front side, and an inclined trough connected with it and the wagon body, the parts being constructed and arranged in such a manner that the rake will strip the ears from the stalks, the ears passing into the box, from which they are lifted up by the inclined trough into the wagon by an attendant.

☞ The Minnesota Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the 24 of August.

Facts and Fancies.

No more beautiful lesson has been taught by a modern poet, than in these stanzas by Whittier. Adam and Eve, exiled from the Garden, had sat down disconsolately at the outer side of the gate of Paradise, and there an Angel found them bewailing their fate. Thereupon the radiant presence spoke:

"Arise!" he said, "thy look behind,
Is sin, sorrow is all before,
And patient toil and willing mind
Your loss may, at restore."

"I leave with you a spell whose power
Can make the desert glad,
And cold around you fruit and flower,
And life as Eden had.

"I gather your hearts with power to fill
The curse from off your soil—
Your very thorns shall blossom still,
Your toil a gain, through toil."

"Go, chase for us yon humming bees,
The wasp, and honey-fly,
While the sad mother mourns her trees,
The Angel goes away.

The children of the world went forth,
And o'er the wilderness of earth
A thousand wheels or they tilled the earth,
A garden at the end.

Once more, oh, white-winged Angel, stand
Where man still plows and grieves,
And lead, through toil, to Eden-Land,
New Adams and new Eves!

MENTAL OVER-EXERTION.—The following remarks upon the injurious consequences of excessive study, are eminently true for some cases, but the number is small. Most people suffer more from mental sluggishness than from over-exertion. Let no ordinary man imagine that his dyspepsia and want of appetite proceeds from head work; or that too much learning will make him mad:

Nervous long-sustained thought is injurious, both by the direct over-excitement of the brain, and by leaving less nervous energy available for carrying on the ordinary vital processes. Occasional strain on the mind is not felt little felt in health, when the powers of nature are quickly restored by food, rest, sleep, and variety of occupation. At time, however, over exertion of thought will tell unfavorably on the strongest constitution. Literary men and others who are subject to constant mental fatigues are rarely healthy or long-lived, except through extraordinary care and prudence, for which such persons, with all their knowledge, are seldom remarkable. It is very common to find hard students and laborious thinkers, men of feeble or irritable nerves, and general debility of system. The same wearing effect of the mind appears in the fate of those who have been preeminently clever or studious. Life is generally short when the mental faculties are early developed and imprudently tasked in youth. If life is prolonged under intellectual straining, it is almost always in weakness and discomfort. There are also dangers to health in the opposite extreme of indolence and inactivity of mind. It is with the mind very much as with the body, moderate exercise is conducive to health, while over-fatigue or inactivity are both unfavorable.

A STRONG DEFENCE.—There was a fellow in a certain neighborhood in Arkansas, who was suspected of sheep-stealing. At last a planter, riding through the woods, perceived the fellow driving one of his sheep from the woods, and after looking around to see that no one was near, walked up to a flock of sheep and knocked over the largest and fattest. At this moment the planter rode up, and confronting the thief, exclaimed:

"Now, Sir, I have got you. You can not get off—you are caught in the act."

"What act?" indignantly inquired the thief.

"Why, sheep-stealing," was the prompt reply.

"Sir," you had better mind how you charge a respectable American citizen with such a crime as sheep-stealing," replied the gentleman with the pendant for mutton.

"Now, will you deny that I saw you kill that sheep?" asked the planter.

"No, Sir," was the answer; "I did kill it, and I'd do it again under the same circumstances. I'll kill any body's sheep that bites me as I'm going peaceably along the road."

ADVANTAGES OF A NATIONAL DEBT.—A return to Parliament, on the National Debt of Great Britain, shows that on the 21st of March, 1858, the total was £779,295,493, or $3,776,943,643, of which the annual interest is £23,388,768, or $113,411,274. The London *Times* has said that the great need of the United States is a National debt as a political balance wheel. Its advice may well be taken with some grains of allowance. We remember the fable of the fox who lost his tail. A more impartial judgment, however, on the same side, is given in a lengthy and elaborate article in a late number of the United States *Economist*. The writer thinks that a National Debt would have a strong tendency to preserve and perpetuate the Union!

The Alton *Courier* observes that President Buchanan and his Cabinet seem determined that we shall have an ample opportunity to test practically all the advantages to be derived from this source.

This little dialogue is dedicated to that finder of mare's nests, the Buffalo *Republic*:

SCENE AT A BUFFALO HOTEL.

Guest—Please will you let me have a small piece more of the steak? Only a little bit!

Waiter—Why, I gave you a bit just now. What have you done with that?

Guest—I ate it. It was very small, and very tough. (Waiter takes guest and goes to the Carver.)

Waiter—That man (points) wants bit more steak, and he's finding fault, too.

Carver—Tell him he can't have any more, do you hear that? (to waiters.) Tell that great, waiter, that we can't afford to feed him like an elephant for the present rates. He shall raise him a dollar a day if he asks for more.

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.—The following is a rough estimate of the number of newspapers in the world:

Ten in Austria, fourteen in Africa, twenty-four in Spain, twenty-six in Portugal, thirty in Asia, sixty-five in Belgium, eighty-five in Denmark, fifty in Russia and Poland, three hundred and fifty in the Germanic States, five hundred in Great Britain and Ireland, and two thousand in the United States.

If this be approximately correct, there are issued in the United States nearly twice as many as in all other countries combined; but this fact alone by no means justifies the extravagant self-laudations of which it has frequently been made the text. The truth is, that in newspaper enterprise, as in almost everything else we have expanded too largely. There are *too many* poor papers in the United States, and *too few* good ones. Of late years there has been a strong tendency to consolidation, and it will proceed much further than it yet has done. Its advantages, in most cases, are numberless, both to proprietors of newspapers and to their readers.

THAT.—That *that* may be grammatically jumbled up considerably, is fully proved by the following curious lines:

Now *that* is a word which may often be joined
For *that that* may be doubled is clear to the mind.
And *that that that* is right is as plain to the view,
As *that that that that* is wrong is untrue.
And *that that that that* line has in it, is right—
In accordance with grammar, is plain to your sight.

TROUBLES OF A FAT MAN.—A large gentleman thus speaks of a difficulty into which he got from not being able to divide himself:

"I am a fat man, and require room. I had to travel by diligence from Macomb, in France. I sent the smutty garcon from the hotel, to book two places for me at the office to take them. When I came to the office to take my place, I found they had booked one seat for me inside, and one out.

A VOICE FROM THE TOOMBS.—It was handsomely remarked by Mr. Toomba, in his recent speech upon the Army bill, that "Experience and history for centuries have demonstrated that order maintained by regular soldiers is despotism, and that peace only thus maintained is the cemetery of liberty."

KEEP COOL.—Don't be excited. If you are ever so angry you will only have to get over it again. A hot-headed fellow is a very unfortunate one. The "heat of passion" cannot warm a beefsteak, nor can a "boiling rage" cook a pot full of potatoes. A jumped of fury is only a tempest in a tea pot after all. Therefore, saith the philosopher. Keep cool and be not excited, unduly.

A HASTY CONCLUSION.—"It's no use at all at all, this vaccination," said an Irishman, "I had a child vaccinated by the docthor, and the week after it fell out of a windy and was kilt intirely. Och hone!"

INNOCENT.—An innocent chap, "way down in Maine," labors under the delusion that "Hon." before a man's name stands for *honest. In no sense.*

HOW TO PREVENT THE SMELL OF COOKING IN A HOUSE.—Don't cook anything.

FIGHTING FOR ONE'S COUNTRY.—Marching around in regimentals on the Fourth of July, and flapping the flies.

LIVING FOR ONE'S COUNTRY.—Being hung by the Sheriff. *Dulce et decus*"—well no, not exactly!

Woman's Rights—Male Attire.

The *Democratic Advocate* relates an incident which occurred in Lewiston, Me., this week. A young man who had been boarding at one of the first hotels in that town since the middle of April, was discovered on Sunday last to be a woman. She had occupied a room with a Mr. Ward, who came to Lewiston with her. The landlord of the house let the parties off, upon their promising to separate from each other; but on Tuesday it was found that they were cohabiting together in the town of Greene. An officer was dispatched to the place; the parties were arrested, tried before a justice, bound over, and for want of bail committed to the jail in Auburn. At the examination, it was proved that Ward was a married man and the father of a family.

The *New Haven News* of the 2d inst. says: "A young lady of this city, by the name of Higgins, of respectable connections, who had a desire to see the sights of New York, had her hair cut and trimmed, and dressed herself in male attire, and went to New Haven to take the cars for Gotham, where, in company with some of her companions, she hoped to enjoy the 'glorious Fourth.' Her father was informed, however, of her intentions, and arrived at the depot just as she was stepping on board of the train, and prevented her from carrying out her plans."

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

A Husband Cuts his Wife's Throat and then his Own.

We learn from the Cedar Valley (Iowa) *Times* of the 1st inst., that on the evening previous a horrible tragedy occurred at Cedar Rapids. We condense from the *Times*. It says:

About eighteen months ago, Mr.

REAL ESTATE.

TWO MECHANICS AND LABORERS ... Asthma, Dyspepsia, Diseases ... of the Heart, Female Complaints, and other Chronic Diseases ... In compliance with the requests ... many of his Patients, Dr. E ... turned from St. Louis on the 1st of July, and will remain at his residence in Chicago, two months only, previous to going to New Orleans. He is the founder of a new system of treatment for these diseases, which has proved, in this city as well as others, to be the most scientific and successful one now before the public. Knowing that the country is filled with various kinds of nostrum—venders whose unscrupulous course has prejudiced the public against improvement in medicine, cordial ... invites unprejudiced physicians and invalids to call and examine his system of treatment, (as it cannot be readily explained in print,) and judge of its merits for themselves. He will show letters from eminent physicians and others who have witnessed the great efficacy of his treatment, and who testify to his skill from personal knowledge. All persons placing themselves under his treatment during his present visit, will receive further attention, after his departure, from his partner, Dr. A. J. Mead, who will remain permanently in that vicinity.

N. B.—Immediate attention is called to the above, as it will be impossible for the Doctor to extend his stay longer than two months on account of previous arrangements; and visitors are cautioned not to mistake his place of business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ Consultations free.

☞ Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. Entrance on State street. jel1 lm-dw

Reward of Imposters.—Caution to Invalids.—Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, (Office 714 Broadway, New York,) known as the author of a "New Curative Treatment" for the disease of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Blood, &c., and Special Consultations, continues his practice with his usual success. ☞ He is never absent from New York, and has not been for many years. He has no other office, nor any associate or partner at Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg or elsewhere, and has not had. ☞ Beware of all persons using his name, or pretending to have now or to have had, any professional connection with him! They are impostors!! Apply, personally or by letter, directly to him self at his office, 714 Broadway, New York, where alone his treatment can be had. Remedies sent to any part of the country, and a moment conducted successfully by letter. A visit from the patient preferred. His "Six Lectures" on the Lungs, and explaining the method by which he cures the above disease (136 pages bound) sent by mail, post paid, for 40 cents.

☞ Beware especially of the advertisements of "Pitch, Dodge & Co.," of Detroit and of "Pitch & Sykes," of Pittsburgh, Chicago, &c. 714 Broadway, New York, June, 1858. jel5-v2t-dw

☞ Among the Many Preparations now before the public as certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such especial favor as that now on sale by J. HOSPITER'S CELEBRATED "STONE OF BITTERS." This medicine has been used in many virtuous promulgated throughout the States, and every day the proprietors are gree ed with the intelligence of some dreadful case vanquished by the use of their celebrated "Bitters." In our principal cities, there are but few families who neglect the Bitters a furnishing their medicine closets. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, and all other deranged diseases it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Sold by all Druggists and dealers generally, every where. jel1.1m

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 118 Randolph street.

Charles' London Dry-Gin. Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from grand Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is deservedly favored with the stature of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delightful flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., and in the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently a tend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Refiners, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' LONDON GIN IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PETERS, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVES, TYRRELL & CO., No. 97 South Water street.

FOLD & HADDEN, 6 Dearborn street.

EDMUND G. CHARLES, Importer, 49 Broadway, New York.

mh24-l053-1y

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY HOMESTEAD,

Adjoining a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, On one of the most desirable locations, all in complete order, one of the wealthiest and healthy Lake Towns in the State of Wisconsin, 50 miles from the city. Inquire of the Owner, on the premises.

Also, a number of exchanges for property, in Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands. Parties desirous Post Office Box 1960.

REAL ESTATE AND LAW OFFICE—

JOHNSON, CLARK & THOMAS,

Successors to Clark & Thomas,

.....DEARBORN STREET.....

R. P. JOHNSON, G. A. CLARK, jel1-1m

We have a splendid private residence for sale, with a good kitchen, barn, &c., all new, built of brick, three stories high, with a good kitchen, barn, &c., all new, built of brick, three stories high, with a good kitchen, barn, &c., all new, built of brick, three stories high

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The Money market exhibits no change of any kind. Exchange is steady at 1 per cent. The banks continue to take all the produce paper that offers, and to accommodate their customers liberally on paper that is sure to be paid at maturity. Gold is not wanted, and retails in small lots at 1@1¼ per cent premium. In the street and among note brokers rates are nominal at 1¼@2½ per cent per month. Little doing.

COMMERCIAL.—There was a more active and buoyant feeling in Breadstuffs to-day. Flour was in moderate demand, with sales of Spring Extra brands at $3.25@3.75; Superfine, $3; Red Winter, $4.65. There was a livelier feeling in Wheat. No. 2 Spring opened at 61c in store, but advanced after the receipt of New York dispatches to 62c in store. No. 1 was in good demand at 67c in store, and Rejected at 50c in store. Canal and Illinois River choice Wheat sold at 63c afloat and 65c f. o. b. The day's transactions in Wheat foot up 106,000 bu. About 94,000 bu Corn changed hands at 47c afloat for good Canal; 39c afloat for warm do; 44@44½c in store for lots, and 47½c f. o. b. by the cargo for No. 1; 35@37c in store for No. 2; 33c@33½c in store in lots, and 37@38c f. o. b. by the cargo, for rejected. Oats were in active request, with sales of over 50,000 bu at 31@31½c afloat, for Canal; and 33½@33½c f. o. b. There was a good demand for Barley, with sales at 75c in store for No. 2, and 77c in store for No. 1. Highwines are quiet and nominal at 19@20c.

There was no change in freights to-day. Vessels were taken to Buffalo at 4½c for Corn, and propellers at 5c. No Oswego charters made.

BUSINESS OF BREADSTUFFS AND LIVE STOCK—JULY 6.

	Flour Wheat bush	Corn bush	Oats Bl'y O'ts Hogs. bbls	bush	bush	No.
R. & W. Co'l.	2,000	10,000				
C. & N.W.	6½	15,500	7,710	3,514	440	
C. & R.I.	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000		
C. C. L.	120	8,010	12,000	2,100	97	190
C. & M. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
M. & St. P.	2,000	20,000	2,000	2,000		
R. I. & P.	2,000	500	4,000	4,000		
Total	6,120	71,000	31,510	13,614	537	190

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 6.

To Buffalo						
Oswego	36,554					
Ogdensburg						
Total	36,554					

RECEIPTS BY RAIL—JULY 6.

Toledo	1,000	100,000	100,000	1,000	200	500
Total	1,000	100,000	100,000	1,000	200	500

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL—JULY 6.

Toledo	1,000	100,000	100,000	1,000	200	500
Total	1,000	100,000	100,000	1,000	200	500

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	6,120	71,000	31,510	13,614	537	190
Shipments	36,554					
Rail receipts	1,000	100,000	100,000	1,000	200	500
Rail shipments	1,000	100,000	100,000	1,000	200	500

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 7.

FLOUR—Steady; sales 1,200 bbls at $3.25 for good No. 2 Spring; $3.37½@3.50 for No. 1; $3.75@3.87½ for choice; $4.12½@4.50 for round hoop Ohio; $4.37½@4.50 for Ch...ice Extra Indiana and Ohio; $4.75@5.00 for Extra Genesee.

WHEAT—Better; sales 10,000 bu at 65c for common Spring; 66c for No. 2 Spring; 67½c for No. 1 Spring; $1.15 for Milwaukee Club; 61c for mixed Western Corn.

OATS—Firmer; sales 10,000 bus Canada at 30c for Mixed; 32c for choice; 33c for Prime.

BARLEY—Firmer; sales 10,000 bus at 85c.

CORN—Firmer; sales 10,000 bus at 47c for Canal; 46c for Western; 45c for Mixed.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Nominal at $15. Mess Beef—$12@13 for Rose to Extra. CUT MEATS—3,500 lbs Country Shoulders at 5c.

LARD—Dull at 9@9½c.

TALLOW—Dull at 9c.

WHISKEY—Firmer. Green Salted, 17½c; Dry Flint, 14½@15c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, 15c for July.

BUTTER—Dull at 10@12c for good to extra; 7@8c for ordinary.

EGGS—Very few fresh in market. Sales at 6@6½c for...

POULTRY—Chickens, young, 10@12c; Turkeys, live, 5@7c per lb.

POTATOES—Dull at 15@15c for ordinary; 18@20c for very choice.

BEANS—$2@2.50.

APPLES—Green, $2@2.50; Dried, 5½@6c per lb.

WHITE FISH—No. 1, $3.25@3.50; No. 2, $2@2.25.

CHICAGO DAILY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7.

The receipts at the Union Stock Yards to-day were 1,000 Sheep and two cars Cattle by the C., R. & Q. R.R.; and four cars Cattle and one car Hogs by the Ill. Cent. R.R.

CATTLE—The demand for Cattle was a shade better at rather better prices. Sales ranged at $2.50@3.50 and 3.85 @ 100 lbs. Holders, however, are not willing to sell at present prices. Let's over about 175 head. Several cattle buyers were present.

HOGS—nothing done in Hogs to-day. There are a few lots of Stock Hogs on the market, but they are held above the views of buyers.

SHEEP—Demand is good, and better prices are being paid. Sales to-day were made at $2.30 @ 3.00 per 100 lbs for a few lots of Sheep from Iowa. Another lot of 84 were sold at $4.25 @ 5.00 lbs. Let over 60 head of at the shearing.

SALES, JULY 7TH.

Seller.	Breed.	No.	Av. weight.	Price ₹ 100 lbs.
Hewitt	Hyman	16 Cattle	1219	3.00
Hewitt	Hyman	20	1091	3.00
Hewitt	Hyman	20	1091	3.00
Prop Chicago, Herrick, Collingwood, 585 bbls flour, 56 bus wheat.				
Prop Phœnix, Gen. City, Burt, Collingwood, 100,000 bu corn